



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

2. Vessels carrying passengers arriving from other ports of the Egyptian littoral shall be subject at the said lazarettoes to individual medical inspection on land of passengers and crew, and to disinfection of clothing and effects.

3. Vessels without passengers arriving from other ports of the Egyptian littoral shall be subject only to individual medical inspection on board, with chemical disinfection of the clothing and effects of the crew in the first port having a sanitary physician.

4. Vessels arriving from beyond Suez with a clean bill of health, and which have passed the canal in quarantine and without communicating with Egypt, shall be received in free pratique.

5. The requirements of the regulations with regard to transit in quarantine of the Straits of the Dardanelles are applicable in this connection.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—*Cape Town*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 148, including 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Week ended May 20, 1899. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever in the person of a ship's passenger. General health good.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 83,000. Total number of deaths, 291, including 54 from phthisis pulmonalis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Four weeks ended May 29, 1899. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended May 27, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay.—Week ended May 25, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagion.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 29, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BERMUDA.—Week ended May 26, 1899. Estimated population, 15,013. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 232. No contagious diseases reported.

CANADA—*Quebec—Sherbrooke*.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 10,760. Total number of deaths, 13. No contagious diseases.

COLOMBIA—*Panama*.—Week ended May 23, 1899. Estimated population, 16,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 27, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Manchester, viz, 21.4, and the lowest in West Ham, viz, 10.4.

London.—One thousand three hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 61; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 34; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and

dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 15.7 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,786 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 15 from diphtheria, 15 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 10 from whooping cough, and 1 from smallpox.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 27, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Armagh, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Clonmel, viz, 48.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 178 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 4; measles, 1; influenza, 3; and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 27, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz, 8.5, and the highest in Perth, viz, 22.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 516, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 11; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 17.

JAMAICA—Port Antonio.—Week ended May 13, 1899. Population not reported. The health of the port is good. No deaths reported.

JAPAN—Formosa—Tamsui.—Two weeks ended April 12, 1899. Estimated population, 2,610,000. Number of deaths not reported. Three hundred and fifty-three deaths from plague reported. In the Tainan and Taipeh prefectures the total number of cases since date of outbreak is 1,289; deaths, 906.

Two weeks ended April 26, 1899. Number of deaths not reported. Three hundred and thirty-nine cases of plague and 289 deaths are reported. For the prefectures of Tainan, Taipeh, and Taichu 1,629 cases, and 1,195 deaths are reported since date of outbreak.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended April 22, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious or epidemic diseases.

NEW BRUNSWICK—St. John.—Month of May, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths, 69. No contagious diseases reported.

ST. HELENA.—Five weeks ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases reported.